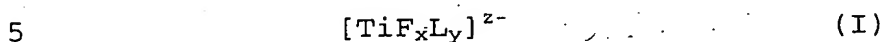
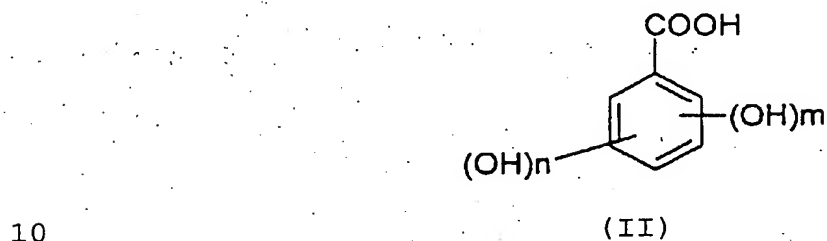


CLAIMS

1. Titanium-derived compound satisfying the formula (I) below:



in which L represents a compound of formula (II) below:



in which m is 1 and n is 0, 1 or 2,

and x represents 2, 4 or 5, y represents 1 or 2 and z

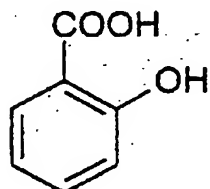
represents 0, 1 or 2; in the form of enantiomers, of

15 diastereoisomers, as well as the mixtures thereof,

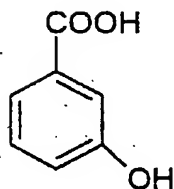
including the racemic mixtures, of free bases or of pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

2. Compound according to Claim 1, characterized in that the compounds L are chosen from
20 benzoic acid derivatives, in particular

2-hydroxybenzoic acid of formula:

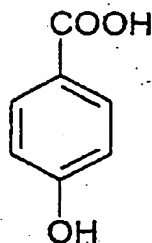


, 3-hydroxybenzoic acid of formula:

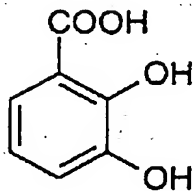


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, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid of formula:

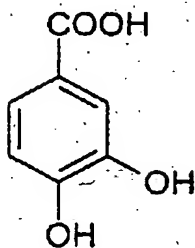


10 , 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid of formula:

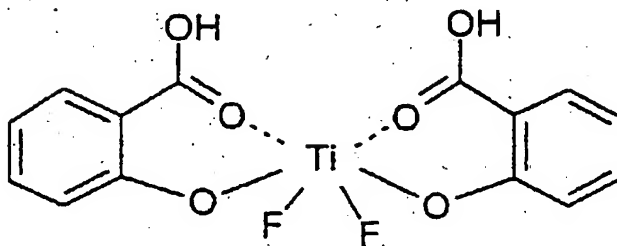


, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid of formula:

15



3. Compound according to Claim 1,
characterized in that it satisfies the formula below
(III):



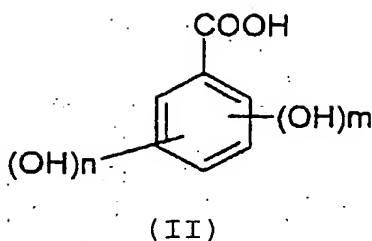
(III)

4. Method for preparing a titanium-derived
compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3,
characterized in that solid titanium IV fluoride is
reacted with a solution of benzoic acid in an anhydrous
solvent such as acetonitrile, under a nitrogen
atmosphere.

5. Composition for buccal use,
characterized in that it comprises at least one
titanium-derived compound satisfying the formula (I)
below:



in which L represents a compound of formula (II) below:



in which m is 0, 1 and n is 0, 1 or 2,

5 and x represents 2, 4 or 5, y represents 1 or 2 and z represents 0, 1 or 2; in the form of enantiomers, of diastereoisomers, as well as the mixtures thereof, including the racemic mixtures, of free bases or of pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

10 6. Composition for buccal use according to Claim 5, characterized in that it comprises at least one titanium-derived compound in an amount which is equivalent to from approximately 10 ppm to approximately 10,000 ppm of fluorine.

15 7. Composition for buccal use according to either of Claims 5 and 6, characterized in that it is in the form of toothpaste or toothgel, of mouthwash, of spray, of foam, of gargling product, of dental gel or of chewing gum, balm, paste, glaze, lozenge, tablet, 20 antiseptic throat preparation, powder, or concentrated or unconcentrated solution.

8. Composition for buccal use according to any one of Claims 5 to 7, characterized in that it also comprises at least one polishing agent of inorganic or 25 organic origin in proportions ranging up to 80% by

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weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

9. Composition for buccal use according to Claim 8, characterized in that the polishing agent
5 comprises in particular calcium, magnesium or sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, calcium phosphates and sulphates, alumina and hydrated alumina, silicas, magnesium oxides, hydroxides, trisilicates and pyrophosphates, cellulose compounds obtained by
10 crushing cereal seeds, sodium or potassium metaphosphates, calcium phosphate dihydrate, dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, alumina, hydrated, and in particular trihydrated, aluminas, aluminium or zirconium silicates, bentonite,
15 as well as magnesium orthophosphate or trimagnesium phosphate.

10. Composition for buccal use according to any one of Claims 5 to 9, characterized in that it also comprises one or more cohesion agents, in proportions
20 ranging up to approximately 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition, chosen in particular from natural thickeners such as alginates or pectins, natural gums such as gum tragacanth or xanthan, guar, carob or carrageenan gums, synthetic
25 carrageenates, and synthetic thickeners such as cellulose derivatives for instance the sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose,

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hydroxyalkylcelluloses or crosslinked polyacrylic acids.

11. Composition for buccal use according to any one of Claims 5 to 10, characterized in that it also comprises one or more surfactants of anionic, amphoteric, zwitterionic, cationic or nonionic nature.

12. Composition for buccal use according to any one of Claims 5 to 11, characterized in that it also comprises one or more active agents used in buccal hygiene, in particular agents known to reduce bad breath, such as for example chlorhexedine, cetylpyridinium chloride, cyclodextrins or zinc compounds such as zinc halides, zinc acetate, zinc citrate or zinc fluoride.

13. Composition for buccal use according to any one of Claims 5 to 12, characterized in that it also comprises one or more cohesion agents, thickeners, antibiotics, sweetening, wetting or refreshing agents, peptizing agents, preserving agents, sweeteners, dyes, aromas, flavourings and flavour-enhancing substances, plasticizers, antibacterial agents or bactericides, vitamins, antitartar agents, healing agents, vasomotor agents, anti-bleeding agents, agents which are active on the gums, anti-inflammatory agents such as enoloxone, benzydamine, allantoin or permethol.

14. Compositions for buccal use according to Claim 13, characterized in that the sweetening agents

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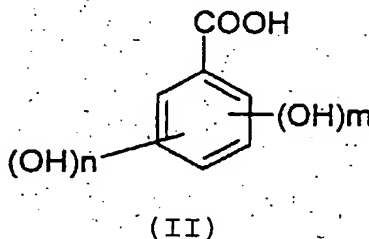
comprise sucrose, lactose, fructose, xylitol, sodium cyclamate, sodium saccharinate or maltose, sodium or ammonium glycyrrhizates, alpha-glucosyl/
 steviolglucoside mixtures, D-mannitol, aspartame,
 5 acesulfame K, sorbitol, lycosin and mixtures thereof.

15. Composition for buccal use according to Claim 13, characterized in that the antibacterial agents comprise essential oils, plant extracts or substances such as alexidine, octinidine, hexetidine,
 10 phenoxyethanol, phenethyl alcohol, triclosan, chlorhexidine, cetylpyridinium chloride and delmopinol, in proportions ranging up to approximately 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

15 16. Use of a titanium-derived compound satisfying the formula (I) below:



20 in which L represents a compound of formula (II) below:



25 in which m is 0 or 1 and n is 0, 1 or 2,

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and x represents 2, 4 or 5, y represents 1 or 2 and z represents 0, 1 or 2; in the form of enantiomers, of diastereoisomers, as well as the mixtures thereof, including the racemic mixtures, of free bases or of 5 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, as protecting agent against dental caries.

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